

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.								
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines of parell type, or about seventy-five words.								
One hundred	120	175	225	300	400	600	1000	1500
per month								
Two hundred	240	350	450	600	800	1200	2000	3000
Three hundred	360	525	750	1000	1350	2000	3000	4500
Four hundred	480	700	1000	1350	1800	2500	4000	6000
Five hundred	600	850	1200	1600	2200	3200	5000	7500
Six hundred	720	1000	1400	1800	2400	3600	5400	8100
Seven hundred	840	1150	1600	2100	2800	4200	6300	9400
Eight hundred	960	1300	1800	2400	3200	4800	7200	10800

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

NUMBER 15

DRY GOODS.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

DRY GOODS.

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete variety of articles desirable in the list of articles of value introduced in the world of fashion.

We are receiving

New Goods.

TRI-WEEKLY.

GREAT BARGAINS.

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE. KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS!

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

To our friends among the merchants of Mason, Fleming, Breath, Harrison, Bath, Nicholls, Ross, and adjoining counties, we would say we are now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

OF

ALL GOODS

suitable to a first class jobbing house, and would warrant the trade of close buyers.

TERMS CASH.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

WE HAVE ever offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business.

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Flemingsburg, Ky. I set for the new arrangement for doing business in every way possible, and the patronage is already so kindly extended to us, as to increase the amount of our sale. We invite the attention of all to our goods and retail business.

Maysville, Nov. 6, 1862. D. D. DUTY & CO.

D. D. DUTY

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.
MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

The Railroad Meeting on Thursday.—MAYSVILLE, KY., February 6th, 1868.—The Stockholders of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, pursuant to public notice given by the presiding Judge of the Mason county court through the newspapers of Maysville, in conformity with the act of the General Assembly, approved January 21st, 1868, entitled "an act for the benefit of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company," met in the Council Chamber in the City of Maysville, Kentucky, on Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1868, and organized by call the Hon. Richard H. Stanton, to the Chair, and appointing Robert A. Cochran Secretary.

The books were then opened, and additional shares of stock subscribed; after which, on motion, the meeting decided to go into the election of seven Directors for said Company. On motion Geo. W. Sulser was appointed assistant Secretary.

Nominations for Directors were then made by Harrison Taylor, Thomas J. Throop and Joseph K. Sumrall, the Presiding Judge of the Mason County Court; and, after considering the same, the nominations of Messrs. Taylor and Throop were withdrawn, and those of Mr. Sumrall, to-wit: Hiram T. Pearce, Andrew M. January, John S. Mitchell, James Barbour, Lewis H. Long, Alexander K. Marshall and James H. Hall, were declared to be the only candidates in nomination; and, the vote being ordered, the Presiding Judge of the County Court, on the part of Mason county, cast the following vote, to-wit:

For Hiram T. Pearce.....	45,600
Andrew M. January.....	"
John S. Mitchell.....	"
James H. Hall.....	"
Harrison Taylor.....	"
Lewis H. Long.....	"
Alexander K. Marshall.....	"
James H. Hall.....	"

This being a majority of all the shares subscribed, a motion was made that the election of these gentlemen as Directors of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, be made unanimous, which was carried.

The names of all the private stockholders were called, by direction of the Chairman, and all present voted for said gentlemen as Directors.

The meeting then adopted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company, be requested by the Stockholders now present at this meeting, to communicate with the Presiding Judges of the County Courts of Bourbon, Nicholas and Fleming, counties, and urge the importance of an early submission of the question of a subscription by said counties to the capital stock of this Company to the people of said counties.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

R. H. STANTON, Chairman.

R. A. COCHRAN, } Secretaries.

G. W. SULSER.

Captain James A. Lee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we express our preference of General U. S. Grant as the next candidate for the presidency, but we pledge our hearty support to the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago, whatever they may be.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support to the nominees of the Union Republican State Convention, which meets at Frankfort on the 27th inst.

Resolved, That in the future we will nominate and support for office none but Union men, and that we recommend that the Union men of the State form a Union Union for every office, State and local.

Resolved, That the Union men of the Ninth Congressional District be earnestly requested to use every effort to extend the circulation of the Maysville Republican, and other Union newspapers.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maysville Republican, Lexington Statesman, Frankfort Commonwealth, Catlettsburg Tribune, and Cincinnati Gazette.

No other business being presented, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE UMSDADT, Chairman.

Remarkable Correspondence.

JOHNSON vs. GRANT.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the War Department, inclosing the following document:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.

SIR.—In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th, I transmit herewith copies furnished me by General Grant, of the correspondence between him and the President, relating to the Secretary of War, which reports to all the correspondence he had with the President on that subject.

I have had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of last month. After the action of the Senate on his alleged removal, I resumed the duties of that office as required by act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this department in the name of the President with my knowledge. I have received no orders from him. The correspondence herewith encloses all the correspondence known to me on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War.
Hon. SCUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1863.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 24th inst., with your endorsement, to the effect that you did not issue any order of the War Department assuming such order is known to me as authorized by the Executive, and reply thereto to say that I am informed by the Secretary of War that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army as he believed it best to do, and that he has done so without any opposition.

He has not informed me whether you were the understanding, but that you did not suppose the Senate would act so soon.

Monday you said you had been engaged in conference with Gen. Sherman, and were occupied with many little matters, and asked if Gen. Sherman had not called on me that day. What relevance Gen. Sherman's visit to me on Monday had to the purpose for which you were here, I have called. I am not able to say, as he has not informed me whether you were the understanding, but that you did not suppose the Senate would act so soon.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

CHRISTMAS HYMS FOR AMERICA.

Notes of old we keep the day
When the Prince of Peace was born,
When the world's great Master let us pray
It comes not to my mind.

Let us begin i-music our bawling verse,
And still i-nate our curs behind the wark of Peace!

II.

Men of the South, you're right, we're
The sons of men in vain,
Unshamed the many ways we fall
Above your heroic stain.

We're bold, we're strong, and heroes too,
As nearly near to you as can be to you!

III.

Men of the N. who's who and sires,
Victors in a hundred feats,
Gain no more as you acres
In the long wane of ages.

If now your arms are made here and there,
So household in the South on mounds is your

grave!

IV.

By all the blood that has been shed,
And will be till contention cease,

But you'll be seen at last,

As man up to steel.

So with your musket racing on the wall,
Your smalls to secure when greater, empiric

fall!

ARTICLES.

Mixing soils.
There often exist on the same farm, materials entirely separate from each other, which if mixed together, would add greatly to the fertility of the land. A neighboring farmer had seven or eight acres of excellent black rock or peat, averaging several feet deep, which might have been underdrained at a moderate expense, and rendered a fertile field; but the owner suffered so much from the want of a market for his produce, that his adjacent farm consisted of dry ridges and knolls, out of which the vegetable matter had nearly or entirely disappeared, which might have been much benefited by this peat. The work could have been done in winter, at little expense—but there, for half a life time, lay the great mass bed under water, and the dry ridges parching in the summer sun. All that was needed was the mixing of the different parts of the farm.

Sabous are frequently quite different in character from the worked soil above. We once saw a striking illustration of this difference. An open ditch, some two feet in depth and many rods in length, had been dug to drain a small pond. The earth taken from this ditch, was thrown by the shovel and scattered back a yard or more on each side over the surface of the land, which was after a while sown with wheat. The succeeding summer was unfavorable to this crop; and while the rest did not average a product of more than five bushels to the acre, the portion which had been dressed with the subsoil, yielded, by estimate, at the rate of twenty bushels. The effect could not be ascribed to draining, as there were many other portions equally dry. The conclusion was obvious.—the subsoil contained certain ingredients, which were wanted in the soil, but which only what was wanted for wheat. Our own examination of different soils in Western New York, commonly termed lime-stone soils, have shown by effervescence in acids, the existence of carbonate of lime, ten inches or more below the surface, while not the slightest trace could be detected at the top. That an admixture of these unlike portions would be useful has been repeatedly shown by the turning up of the top layer of the deep soil by plowing, and the manure added largely to the product. A farmer in Cayuga county told us that he had increased his wheat crop from about twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre, by running the plow two inches deeper than in the practice. Another farmer in the same county was so well satisfied with the superiority of the subsoil, that he asserted that it would be enough to turn up the top layer of the earth, could he get rid of it, and carry it out of the way. He undoubtedly stated the case to be strong; it would probably have been better to have intermixed the two parts—but his remark showed his strong conviction of the value of the subsoil. Many of our readers will remember the experiments of A. B. Dickenson in spreading the soil over his grass lands, by artificial flooding, and the heavy crops of grain (the best I ever saw) from this treatment. The result was, doubtless, partly attributed to the character of the under-drain which was washed over the field. There are, it is true, many subsoils which do not possess these good qualities, but it is well worth trying them on a moderate scale, as small quantities applied to the surface may be positively beneficial, while larger masses would be injurious.

It is well worth, however, for every farmer to experiment with soils in this direction, in a small way, or more extensively, as circumstances and success may indicate. It may often happen that the enriching or improving earth is too deep down to be thrown up by the plow, in which case small pits may be dug, from which the subsoil is to be thrown with the shovel from some distance around. If this work can be done in laborious in winter, who would otherwise be idle? The important point is, however, to be guided by the experience which would be wholly done by hand and shovel, it may be performed at one-half the cost required to wheel it a few rods or a quarter of the cost of drawing by horses and spreading from wagons. This is about the relative rate of excavating on railroad contracts—barrow work being rather less than one-half the expense of teaming by wagons. Doubtless, the reader will say, "We have already stated, much of this work may be performed to advantage. Much may be drawn out from the drained swamps, on sleds or carts, or by barrows, according to the required distance. Some times beds of shell marl may be employed as an enamele to a certain extent, and in connection with manure and green crops. One precaution to prevent the beds, pits, or trenches from freezing, is to fill them with sand, and immediately to draw the surface loosely with pick or spade, before leaving for the night. This will prevent the frost from running down into the mass below, while this crumbled and mellow surface is easily broken in the morning."

WINTERING LIVE STOCK.
Why should the cows, the sheep, &c., lose flesh in the winter time? Why should the cattle, the calves, the hogs and the sheep be attracted in their growth—eat feed of somerset, and be attended with some fashion, and not a few extra feed or weight of pay and attention given them? Does not a look business like for the store stock of all kinds to pine and waste? The man who can not provide a nourishing latching stock of hay, and a succulent quantity of roots, and is afraid to give grain, meat or ought else his land will produce—selling the best for other men to give their animals, is one of a class that ought to be put out of the market, to make work for the rest of their lives. These dealers are large enough to be wholly done by hand and shovel, it may be performed at one-half the cost required to wheel it a few rods or a quarter of the cost of drawing by horses and spreading from wagons. This is about the relative rate of excavating on railroad contracts—barrow work being rather less than one-half the expense of teaming by wagons.

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One of the most difficult operations we have already stated, much of this work may be performed to advantage. Much may be drawn out from the drained swamps, on sleds or carts, or by barrows, according to the required distance. Some times beds of shell marl may be employed as an enamele to a certain extent, and in connection with manure and green crops. One precaution to prevent the beds, pits, or trenches from freezing, is to fill them with sand, and immediately to draw the surface loosely with pick or spade, before leaving for the night. This will prevent the frost from running down into the mass below, while this crumbled and mellow surface is easily broken in the morning."

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